WOMAN'S HAPPY RESPITE

From the Inferno of Crinoline, Chignons and Congress Gaiters.

Bainty Contumes in Great Variety Designed for Young Ciris, Tall and Small-Some Events in the Lives of Some Notable Wo men-Princess Christian's Deeds of Boyal ess-English Names as Spelled and Spoken-How to Maintain a Family on 8500 a Year Illustrated at the World's Patri Likewise a Boston Girl's Bustness Materprise-Paragraphs of Woman's Doings-An English Fad of Honeymooners -Sayings of Prescher Sajourner Truth's

There are gloomy fashion bogies, just as there are pessimistic prophets of other evils, who threaten us with the revival of crinolines and chignons and congress gaiters and all the horrors of the dress inferno. But the fall gown has at last materialized, and it is by no means the carleature of the ideal that we have been led to expect. It is true that in its conception one may trace the familiar features of dead and gone modes, but the beginning of the century idea evolutionized and revolutionized in accordance with the end of the century enlightenment is a thing of accurate values and symmetrical proportions. Fashion is more wary and crafty than in days of yore he commits some follies, but she is quick to retrieve them.

There is much talk of the good old times and their simplicity, but we do not go about in muslin gowns and fur muffs in midwinter. nor do we wear satin slippers when we take our walks abroad. But to return to our mut-tons, the fall gown. It is at once historical and original smartly masculine yet essentially feminine. It is cosmopolitan, and seeks its models in the courtier's coat or the peasant's podice. There is a Russian splendor of color a Spanish picturesqueness of outline, a French fascination of mystery in design. It unites with a charming disregard for anachronism the attire of widely separated periods and an-



The first thing you notice about the new gown is that it has an overskirt, a genuine oldfashioned overskirt, no sham affair of flounces fashiened overskirt, no sham affair of flounces or undulating lines of vandyked flounces. This overskirt is of two kinds, one of which falls in points around the bottom of the skirt a single point in front and one on each side of the back. The other is cut in redingote fashion, opening in front to show the skirt beneath. Neither of the skirts is draped, but fits amoothly about the hips and falls in straight lines to the foot. Into what this germ of an overskirt may develop before the season eloses, what airs and graces and extravarances it may take on. Is not easy to determine from its present modest appearance, which is illus-



trated from a freshly imported gown of green cloth, the overskirt edged with a row of jet and gold gimp, with drops of jet and gold falling over a black satin skirt. The seamless walst has a plaited and pointed bertha of satin edged with gimp, and a narrow black satin is tied around the waist and at the back for a belt. The fail gown, when it hasn't an overskirt, has a skirt from four and one-half yards in width upware!, flitted plainty in front and cut so that it fails in godet plains at the back, like the pipes of an organ, only that they flow out toward the bettom and are held in place with straps on the under side. All manner of braid galon and inser-



dons enter into the decoration of this skirt. Hat trimmings being preferred to flouncings. Wool gowns are cut with three breadths in the skirt, and those of slik or satin have sometimes as many as six good breadths. And with the single is worn almost invariably a basque, either frilled or plaited or plain. The basque in most cases falls from a belt, and in some handsome gowns designed for both street and home wear it is arranged so that it can be worn in the street and laid aside in the house. However, this basque very frequently is made strikingly ornamental, as in the Paris visiting gown shown in the illustration. The design is entirely novel and original, and may be looked upon as a type of the fashions

for the forthcoming season. The material is mushroom-colored velvet, handsomely embroidered with black velvet and silk. The full sleeves, cut in the new fashion, which unfortunately requires more material than the old, but droop more toward the elbow, are of black velvet, and the very full basque, as well as the flounce at the foot of the skirt, are also of velvet. The skirt of the gown has no stiffening, but is lined throughout with a kind of soft canvas, which adds to the richness of the material and gives a graceful sweep to the skirt.



Basques on plainer gowns are corded to the bodice or joined beneath the beit, and may be plaited slightly over the hips or cut with a rounding skirt. The gown shown as a model is of chestnut-brown diagonal, with broad revers of black moiré satin opening over a full silk vest of cream-white satin. The circular sleeve caps are edged with jet put on over white satin, and the basque is lined with the black moiré. Two buttons of enamelled silver fasten the basque at one side the front. Another style of basque, more appropriate for gowns designed for indoor wear, is part of a simple gown of French cashmers in one of the warm autumnal colors which seem to be a combination of divers tints and shades exquisitely blended. The



skirt has a gathered Eulalis flounce, edged with a band of golden brown velvet, and above it are two bands of velvet, each tied in bows at wide intervals. The basque is plaited, and has a narrow belt of velvet ribbon with a buckle of gold. Between gathered revers the waist is strapped across with velvet bands, and the sleeve puffs are covered with rows of velvet to the elbow.

A pleasing variation of the redingote idea is shown in a gown of corded silk opening over an underskirt of velvet. Broad notched revers of velvet and a collar sise of velvet finish a plastron of embroidered and plaited crêpe. The belt is formed of rows of gold braid gleaming with spangles. This gown may be made up in French cashmere or crénon or corded silk, and, if the combination of colors be striking yet harmonious, the very severity of the lines in the gown will give it an air of enviable distinction.

A BOSTON GIRL AT THE FAIR. There was Speculation in Her Eye, as the Chicago Hackman Found Out.

One of Chicago's best-known hackmen. John son by name, declares that the sharpest and cleverest young woman who has visited the big Fair thus far comes from Boston. She reached Chicago in the middle of July, and remained until Sept. 1. She had a return ticket and money enough for a week's stay when she came. At the end of six weeks she went home with \$100 in her pocket, so Johnson says, and what amazes him is that she made it chiefly in getting the better of Chicago hackmen, one of the sufferers being Johnson himself.

Hackman Johnson has given special attention to the guests of Chicago University. whose dormitories adjoin the Midway Plaisance, near the Ferris wheel. The university has rented its rooms to its alumni and their friends and turned over a pretty penny during the summer. Part of the time there were 500 lodgers in their rooms, all well to do, intelligent, and desirous of exercising discriminagent, and desirous of exercising discrimination in their sightseeing. Johnson has run daily excursions for them through Chicago's parks, giving them a twenty-five-mile drive for a dollar. He has made money at this low rate, and has kept all his teams busy. Within two days after her arrival at the university Johnson took the Boston young woman out as one of his morning party. She occupied the seat with him and piled him with questions. On the following days, when he called for passengers, Johnson noticed this Boston girl flying around in a lively way. Soon she came to him and wanted to know how much he would charge to take forty persons up to the centre of town and back for an evening reception. He gave his figures, and then she went shopping. The next day she told Johnson she could get the work done for \$28 and that he might as well take the job at that figure. She preferred his rigs, she said, because they looked nicer than any she had seen elsewhere. Johnson took the job, and on the evening appointed the young woman marshalled out her forty people. They were in evening dress and full of gayety, Suddenly the Boston young woman spoke out:

"We may not all get together when we come hack, and may be very tired; suppose I collect the fares now and te done with it?"

She did so, and each person paid her \$1 for the evening's transportation. She quickly counted out \$28 and gave it to Johnson, and placing \$12 in her own purse, rode to the evening's transportation. She quickly counted out \$28 and gave it to Johnson, and placing \$12 in her own purse, rode to the evening's transportation. She quickly counted out \$28 and gave it to Johnson, and placing \$12 in her own purse, rode to the evening's transportation. She quickly counted out \$28 and gave it to Johnson, and placing \$12 in her own purse, rode to the evening's transportation. She quickly counted out \$28 and gave it to Johnson, she had an as syshe has travelled about a good bit, his last excursion of importance being a trip to the Paris Exposition, but her parts and tion in their sightseeing. Johnson has run daily excursions for them through Chicago's

SOME ENGLISH CAICHWORDS.

Divorce of Spelling from Speaking in Some

British Proper Names. A certain English magazine has been print ing a series of articles on etiquette, and, after disposing of the treacherous knife, fork, and spoon, elevating and lowering the hats of mankind for all possible occasions, and providing rules for every possible contingency. from tipping over your neighbor's coffee to coming to life at your own funeral, this accommodating journal gives one really inter

commodating journal gives one really interesting paragraph on the proper pronunciation
of English names.

Of course every one knows the old catch
names of Cholmondely (Chumley), Beauchamp
it is cham, Derby Darby), and Marjoribanks
if Marchbanks). But it may not have occurred
to this benighted people to call. Lord Ruthven
"Lord Riven," or to speak of the St. Maura as
the "Semura." Berkeley also must be called
to Barkiay; Drogheda drops the hard "g"
sound; the Seymours are like the St.
Maurs, "Semurs." De Moleyns is Demolins; Beauclerc is Anglicized; the letter
"t" in Johnstone might better have
d never been born for all the attention
it receives; Cowper might be written "Cooper"

and be less delusive; Montgomery is called Mungumry; Blount, of course, is Blunt; equality, of course, Brougham is Broome; Transfart has the accent on the last syllable; Villiers is called Villers by all but the unnitiated; Bt John and St. Clair are pronounced Singin and Sinclair; the two surnames Knollys and Knowles are alike; Daintel is Deel; Glamis is Glarms, and Leveson Gower (the Sutherland name) is called Lewson Gor.

ROYAL IN GOOD DEEDS

Is the Princess Christian With Her Floral

One of the best friends the English working women possess is the Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein. The Schleswig-Holstein part of her title, however, is purely honorary, for the Princess makes only an occasional visit

to that country. The great hobby of Princess Christian is nursing. She is honorary President of the Boyal British Nurses' Association, and she attends their meetings at least once a week. The design of this association is to protect the public from unqualified and unfit nurses. To belong to the association a woman must pos-sess a certificate showing two or three years of training, and it must also be demonstrated

sess a certificate showing two or three years of training, and it must also be demonstrated that she is of good character, and is kind, sensible, and faithful.

The idea of the association was suggested to the Princess by an emergency in the royal family. Some one was taken ill just when the nurses detailed to care for the Queen's family were all engaged on cases in the Queen's immediate household. A new nurse was summoned, and, while she wasn't exactly a Salry Gamp, she proved so incompetent that the Princess Christian not only hoped it wouldn't happen again, but made up her mind it shouldn't if she could help it.

Another interest of this royal lady is her floral charity. Attached to her home is a conservatory in which are grown the flowers of all nations. Edelwelse, such as Prince Bismarck sends daily to his wife, Scotch thisties. Irish shamrock, German corn flowers, and the wax flowers of the Mediterranean are all in Princess Christian's conservatory.

Every morning, accompanied by her gardeners, she goes into the conservatory, and has all the flowers out that they may be sent to the sick people in her employ, and, in fact, in all the neighborhood. It is said that there are touching scenes when her messengers visit the cottages of the foreign peasants carrying the native flowers of the inmates.

One doesn't need to be ill to gain the kindly aid of the Frincess. Capable girls who appeal to her for needlework are sent free of charge, to the royal schools of embroidery and sewing, where a pupil is paid for her work while acquiring new arts. If a young woman wants a position in a good family, she has but to make her wants known to Princess Christian, and she is sent to a housemaids' training school, from which, if she is capable, she can to go to a conservation.

AUTUMN GOWNS FOR YOUNG GIRLS Pretty Fashions for All Occasions and fo

Different Ages, Even Babyhood. Like mother, like daughter, the provert runs in fashion evangel, for little girls' frocks are quaint replicas of the gowns designed for



their mothers and grandmothers, as they have 'once upon a time." whence dates all the life



ual holiday time, we were content to confin the slim little coming woman in simple gar ments which varied little with the changing "Other times, other man ners." and now the very babies have modes of



their own, and one must study them if there be little maids and men in the family. A jaunty coat of French design has been brought out for girls of 12 with very broad



tons. If the coat be made of bunter's greet cloth, the vest may be of chamois cloth, braided with broad straps of green, or if the garment be gotten up in scarlet cloth the vest will be of corded slik, in black, with a braiding of

gold soutable. Another pretty coat for little girls still younger is made up in the new rough and leser cloths, with a Watteau plait in the front and at the back, and three broad raffles arranged likes cape over the shoulders. A pretty costume for outdoor wear designed for a little girl of eleven is of fancy heliotrope hopsack and is made with a plain flowing skirt, the seams strapped and stitched down in tailor fashion. The bodice, gathered both front and back, is of rich golden brown surah, and the wide shoulder cape is lined with the



same. The hat of shaded beaver is trimmed with a bow of handsomely checked ribbon, showing all the shades of brown crossed with heliotrope and green.

Then for a girl of 14 a pretty school dress is in accordion plaited eashmere of a sage-green color. The bodies is of plaid slik, plaited full from the collar to the belt, and this pointed collar and Swiss belt are of velvet, edged with a border of gimp, green and gold.

A pretty gown of the striped slik that has been so much used by little neople through the summer has seven folds about the skirt, each put on with a piping of olive-green velvet.



plaits.

And now that the little girls are taught the fancy dances that are the rage among ligger girls a dancing dress is included in the toilet of the baby belle. It must be of thinnest Liberty silk, accordion plaited, and gathered to a little straight yoke, at the top and bottom of



which fall frills of lace, so that the yoke is quite covered. Underneath are three fine full petticoats, lace frilled, and gathered to the same yoke. Beneath that is a thin divided skirt ruffled to the waist. This dress may be worn over a guimpe of muslin or with the arms and neck uncovered.

ANECDOTES OF NOTABLE WOMEN.

Mrs. Lander and Edwin Booth-Pranks of the Empress Frederick's Girihood-Julis Ward Howe's Rescue of Her Child. Personal anecdotes are always interesting. and here is a batch which is especially so.

One is told by Mrs. Gen. Lander of Washington, one of the most original and attractive women of the capital. Formerly Mrs. Lander was an actress known as Jean Davenport, and once, when playing Camille in California, she was supported by Edward Booth in the rôle of Armand. Booth had not reached the age of 21 years at the time, and Mrs. Lander was somewhat annoyed that she was obliged to

have so young a "leading man." Her annoyance, however, disappeared the first evening they played in public. Booth had proved keen and bright, anxious to learn and to please the star actress. At re-

hearsal he said: Miss Davenport, how shall I kneel in the death scene ?"

"Be sure to kneel before me, so that I can look down upon you," was the reply. The story of the performance should be told

in Mrs. Lander's own words:

"The evening came. The Opera House was packed. My boy, to the astonishment of all, played with the very soul of genius. He fairly trembled with emotion. He forgot all my careful directions, and acted his part with the self-forgetfulness and abandon of an old self-forgetfulness and abandon of an old actor whose intuitive knowledge is sufficient to him. I came near forgetting myself in the admiration I felt for my lover, my boy lover. The death scene came, and armando was missing. I looked bastly behind me, and there, instead of kneeling at my feet, with his head before me, he had bowed himself in enguish on the back of my low couch. There was no time to move, to speak, or changen word or a position. I simply turned so I could look at him. His stricken attitude was pillful. Never had I seen grief so naturally portrayed. I was carried out of myself. I stretched my arms toward his bowed head, and the house rose with applause. He lifted his face to mine and I moaned aloud from real pity and pain."

Two other interesting stories are about the Empress Frederick, whose imperious disposition is well known. When the Empress was a child she was not a little jealous of her brother, the Prince of Wales. She resented the fact that one younger than herself should be treated with greater respect, and, without a doubt, that was the case with the heir apparent. Whenever he went in or out of the castle it was the custom for the guard to salute him, and the attendants, in order to warn the men that the Prince was coming, would give a reculiar stamp of their feet.

This was not lost on the observing young Princess, and one day, when she was going out for a walk, just before she came in sight of the guards, she paused and gave the regulation heir-apparent stamp. Sure enough! the solders presented arms just as the small but delighted Princes dawned upon their astonlished eyes.

Another aneedote of the small girl is quite as chara-teristic. The royal children were atactor whose intuitive knowledge is sufficient

the soldiers presented arms just as the small but delighted Frincess dawned upon their astonished eyes.

Another anecdote of the small girl is quite as characteristic. The royal children were attended in illness by old Dr. Brown of Windson Probably on account of the unpalatanis doses he gave them the Dector was not popular with the little Princess and Princesses. They accordingly took great delight in calling him "Brown," to the utter Ignoring of his title and also the great indignation of their royal mamma. The Queen took them apart on one of these occasions and said that the next one who offended in that way should be despatched to bed. Dr. Brown came soon again. The little Princess Royal knew he was coming. She also knew that her mother had meant what she said. It had no deterring effect. She walked into the room and promptly remarked: "Good morning, Brown; good evening. Brown. I am going to bed." And to bed she went before any one had a chance to send her. Of another variety is the following story about Julia Ward Howe. One day, when her daughter Laura was only two years old. Mira. Howe happened to step into the nursery—the room was in the fourth story—where she had left the baby in care of the nurse. The nurse had disappeared. The baby was discovered by her horrified mother rolling about on the

broad window sill, and the window was wide open. Unly a few inches were between the child and the edge of the all, and then—the street, fifty feet below. Mrs. Howe stopped back out of sight, and called gentity: "Laura, come here, dear; come to me. I have something to show you." A moment's agonized pause followed, and then she heard the little feet patter on the floor, and in another instant held the child safe in her arms.

Later years found Mrs. Howe engaged in literary work, and while she was, first of sill, a wife, mother, and homemaker, she became a thorough scholar as well. She reads in half a dozen languages, and is familiar with the writings of the great philosophers and metaphysicians. She is a slow writer. Ten years were spent on her volume of "Later Lyrice." The Battle Hymn of the Republic," which has become a peem of world-wide fame, brought her only five dollars.

KEEPING A FAMILY ON \$500 A YEAR. The Object, Lesson in Household Economy Taught at the World's Fair.

Kate Upson Clarke once made a remark which will be keenly appreciated by all women who have tried the beautiful rules for economical living which are so often unfolded. It was in a club meeting, and housekeeping was the subject under discussion.

Mrs. Clarke got up to ask a question.
"Well." she said. "I can never make these beautiful plans for living on fifteen cents a day, or something like that, work. Now. there's Mrs. Herrick's book. It tells you how to get up a dinner, and then it says to use what is left of the roast, or whatever it is, for eroquettes or something. But there isn't anything left! If you make the dinner as she directs, it's so good that the family eats every morsel of it and there aren't any scraps. That throws the whole programme out of order." Alas! it isn't always because things are teo good that these fifteen-cent dinners and five-cent suppers cannot be made practicable. But there is something wrong with the plan-

Therefore all the women looked askance at a cottage in the Fair grounds at Chicago, where it was claimed that a family of five was living at the rate of \$500 a year. It is down in the southern part of the grounds, near the the southern part of the grounds, near the Anthropological building, and is the outgrowth of an idea with which Prof. Lucy Salmon of Vassar College is to be credited.

Miss Salmon's idea was to have a house suitable for the average well-to-do family, and to make it an artistic and hydren model. John Boyd Thacher, however, suggested that New York take the thing in hand, and build a workingman's cottage, lucnish it, and, as it were, stock it; that is, provide a family to live in it. The object was to demonstrate how, by the aid of economy, scientific cookery, and industry a workingman's family of six can be comfortably maintained for \$500 a year.

Miss Catharine B. Davis, a graduate of Vassar and a student of chemistry at Barnard College, became interested in the project and was placed in charge of it. She furnished the house and provided the family wardrobe, paying retail prices for everything. She still attends to the marketing, prepares the daily bill of fare, and superintends the cooking, which is done on scientific principles.

tail prices for everything. She still attends to the marketing, prenares the daily bill of fare, and superintends the cooking, which is done on scientific principles.

The house in which this interesting experiment is carried on is a wooden one, built on underpinning, and is one and a half stories in height. It covers a lot 20x28 feet and has a front entry and a side porch. The hallway is six feet wide, with a stairway on one side. On the first floor are a living room, a kitchen, and a bathroom. The kitchen has a good-sized pantry, a scientific stove, the latest laborsaving cooking utensils, and a sink with hot and cold water. The plumbing is the best that sanitary engineers can proxide. Up stairs there are three bedrooms, one of them very small. Two of them have closets, and all are light and airy. The walls and ceilings all over the house are painted, so that they can be washed. It is estimated that the house can be built anywhere for \$1.000. The furniture is substantial and attractive. There are from bedsteads; shades, but no curtains; a comfortable couch in the living room with bright cushions and bangings, pretty prints on the walls, a few books on a shelf, and some oleces of bric-à-brac here and there. The total cost of the furnishing was \$300.

The "model" lamily which inhabits the cottage consists of a Chicago widow and her small flock. A large doll in the exade represents the sixth member of the family. This not only preserves the peace of the household, but it saves some baby from being frightened and kissed and mauled by the crowds of visitors. The infant's wardrobe is just as complete as if it were alive. The suppositious wife, husband, and children are also supplied with clothing. The garments of the children are principally made-over ones. The experiment is proving a great success, as is shown by the thriving condition of the "family" and the balance sheet of Miss Davis, which is somewhat below the maximum possible if she is to keep within the \$500.

INTERESTING INFORMATION.

Oscar Wilde says: "Beware of women who Belva Lockwood is 63 years old. She began teaching school at the age of 14 and was mar-ried four years later.

Mme. Carnot has not been photographed for fifteen years and says she never will be again.

Mrs. S. G. Holden has introduced dental in-spection into the public schools of Detroit.

A Chicago woman, Miss Kate Kane, is going to run as an independent candidate for a Judgeship of the Superior Court. She has se cured over 3,000 names to the petition she will file with the Election Commissioners. Princess Maud of Wales is particularly fond

of assuming an allas and dropping some of the red tape of royalty. Every year she goes to visit her former governess, who lives in Devon-shire. Always, the sensible Princess insists on being called "Miss Mills," and upon being treated as a member of the family.

A Philadelphia school teacher, who has just returned from an enjoyable month spent in study at the Edinburgh Summer School, declares that the entire cost of her trip, including ocean voyage, with living and study in Edinburgh from July 31 to Aug. 26, was between \$125 and \$150.

There are eight women Colonels in the German army. They draw their swords but sel-dom, it is true, but they make up for this by drawing their salaries with unfalling regularity. They are the Empress of Germany, the Downger Empress, the Princess Frederick Charles of Frussia, the Queen Regent Sophia, the Queen Withelman of the Netherlands, the Juchess of Connaught, the Duchess of Edinburgh, and Queen Victoria of England.

Up in Easthampton, Mass., the telegraph messenger boy happens to be a girl. The re-sult is that the people of Easthampton receive their despatches with a promptness unhindered by marbles, dog fights, or baseball. The girl is ten-year-old rise cough, who works in order that her older brether may go to school. She has two ambitions, the is a tey-cie; the other, to become a telegraph operator,

Two Kentucky girls have set about finding out the popular fancy in the matter of the national flower. They are running a booth near the woman's building at the World's Fair, and are receiving votes on the question. At present corn is way in the lead, with the sunflower as a poor second.

"I consider the American young man a splendid institution. He is easier in his manners than the Englishman and more chivalries says Miss Annesley Kenenty, the Englis judge of awards in hygiene at the Fair.

A well-known woman's rights champion has founded a school for fencing in Paris. A condition of membership is that the pupils place their swords at the service of woman's emancipation. They intend to be able to defend their cause at the point of the rapier, and one of the rules is that the members conduct their practice secretly, that the persons with whom they may have to fight duels may not learn their methods. Mrs. Zeila Nuttall has at last solved the enigma

of the Mexican calendar, which Von Humboldt and many other great scientists have worked over in vain. Years of work had trained her mind to the task of unravelling this mystery of the calendar stone. Her conclusions have been accepted as final by the archeologists and astronomers, and she will soon publish an claborate work on the subject.

The women of Iceland have had municipal suffrage for more than twenty years. They are now eligible to municipal offices.

Though the examinations at Smith's College have been unusually severe this year and many failed to pass, the entering class numbers 270, which is 50 larger than that of hast year. The whole number of students at the college is more than 800.

Texas is the only State whose special celebration at the World's Fair has been presided over by a woman. The reason is obvious, for it was the Board of Lady Managers that raised the money to erect the toliding after the Leg-islature refused to appropriate it. And after the opening address of the President of this

The value of a vote, only a woman's vote, was recently illustrated in a Western town where women are allowed to vote at school elections. A woman property holder of the town voted to pay certain school bonds in-stead of letting them run, and the proposition was earried by a majority of one, one consti-tuting that majority.

Women belonging to a Baltimore cooking school have offered to train in culinary science 100 girls attending the grammar schools of the city without charge. Their object is to demonstrate the utility of a cooking department in the public school curriculum.

A blind man and a woman not blind carried off the honors in the examination of a class of fifty law students in Brooklyn the other day fifty law students in Brooklyn the other day. The woman is Miss Catherine Hogan, a teacher in one of the public schools of New York. She passed the second highest examination, and is the second woman to be admitted to the bar in Brooklyn. Her purpose is to open a law office in New York and to work up a practice among women who have property and need assistance in managing it.

The Michigan Liquor Dealers' Associatio recently met in delegate convention at Grand Rapids and resolved to oppose the law giving women municipal suffrage, because, according to their circular. "giving to the women a franchise with an educational restriction strikes a blow at our interests and rights."

Miss Mary Garrett, whose fortune is estimated at some \$20,000,000, and is increasing yearly, is a woman of gentle breeding and fine culture. She speaks half a dozen languages and travels much in Europe with her maid. She is well informed in railroad affairs, and beyond her great inheritance has made a for-tune for herself by judicious investments.

Sojourner Truth's Apt Sayings.

Almost every one has heard of Sciourne fruth, the ex-slave who told the story of her life always with so much unction. One time she was an honored guest in a white family when three or four silly, chattering girls hap pened to call. After they had gone she turned to her hostess and said:

Oh, honey. I did want to tell dose young "Oh, honey, I did want to tell dose young folks a ting or two, but I know'd 'twan't no use, 'cause day didn't hab no place to put it."

Solourner was fond of smoking, and once a minister undertook to show her the enormity of her sin in this respect. "Sojourner," he said impressively, "don't you know it is written that nothing unclean shall enter heaven." And don't you know that a smoker's breath is one of the vilost things in the world?" "Don't spect I'll take my brest along when I ge to heaven," said Sojourner calmly with another pull at her pipe.

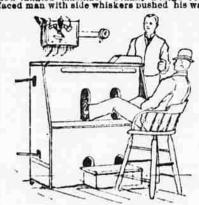
An English paper says that years ago, when a severe illness left the Princess of Wales little lame, a good many unmitigated snob affected what was known as the Alexandra ilmp. According to the same paper, the visit of the Infanta at Circago had even more ridiculous results, for the women of the Windy City are not only cultivating a taste for cigarettee, but also fac-similes of the Infanta's faint moustache.

Honeymoon Couples Well Matched. The latest English fad in honeymoons is for the bride and groom to dress as nearly alike as possible. In the present state of the fash-ion it is easy to accomplish an almost Dromiolike similarity. Two costumes have been par-ticularly affected. One is of white flannel, with double-breasted coat, left open to dis-play a shirt of blue linen, with butterfly tie and "cummabung" of black silk. With this is worn a white straw hat. The other is of dark blue serge with a red necktie, brown suede gloves, and walking sticks exactly alike.

SHOES SHINED BY ELECTRICITY. A New Style of Bootblacking Introduced in

a Brooklyn Shop. On the plate glass window of a modest-look-ing shop, about a block up from the bridge entrance, in Washington street, Brooklyn, is

enamelled the sign, "Electric Shine, 5c." "Now step up and have your shoes shined by electricity, electrocuted, as it were," shouted a vigorous-looking young man who stood be side a curious box-like arrangement. The box was four feet or so high, the same number of feet wide, and a foot in width across the top Two large oval holes were in the middle of the front of the box, and there were two others, somewhat smaller, directly under them. Iron levers were attached to the side of the structure. On the wall above the box were iron boxes supplied with cranks on which was the advice, "Pull knob this way." No one seemed to have adesire to try the new-fangled machine. Finally a large red-faced man with side whiskers bushed his way



THE ELECTRIC BOOTBLACK.

through the curious crowd and sat in the arm chair placed before the apertures. "Stick your boots in the large holes," advised the man in charge. With some difficulty this was done. Then the man in charge is only the was done. Then the man in charge is only the was done, and from behind a screen which reached from the box to the rear of the store came a buzzing sound. The man pulled his feet out. Evidently there was something strange in the box.

"That's all right; nothing'll hurt you," exclaimed the man in charge. "Put'em back." Soon the man took his feet out and placed them in the smaller holes. When he next took them out the shoes were highly polished, and he paid his nickel and departed amid the cheers of the crowd.

"Took inst a minute and a half. Any one clee's said the operator. A Sun reporter tried to push his shoes into the large holes. Something pushed them back. The reporter's feet were not heavy enough to withstand the shoek which they received. "Put 'em in the hole again and grasp that handle." Said the operator. "and I'll regulate the speed a bit." The reporter brace' himself and felt something swishing around his shoes.

This something was an oval brush. Inside of it is a revolving wheel. The brush first cleans the shoes. Then from a tin box within the structure injuid blarking drops down upon the shoes. The brush again comes into service and polishes the shoes. Only the sides of the shoes are polished, however. Sticking the shoes into the lower and smaller holes the toes are cleaned and polished.

Before the rejearer left the store the machine was doing a rushing business.

GROTON WOMEN MEAN TO FOT:. They Have Bustled Into the Town Clerk's

Office by the Hundreds. New Loxbox, Sept. 24.-In most Connecticut towns the fair sex have been slow to avail

themselves of the privilege accorded by the Woman's Suffrage Statute (limited) enacted by the last Legislature, providing that they may vote in school elections and be elected to school offices. They may vote in the "little town elections" on Oct. 2. At Williamntie and the sparsely settled rural town of Groton, across the river from New London, however, the women are all astir with a flery determination to got right into nollities—that is to say, school polities as far as the suffrage statute permits, and the lively style in which they are trotting down it he lonesome country roads and across lots to the Town therk's office is a revelation in the way of real that opens the eyes of the safe Clerk and of lazy and spiritless male electors. Already more than 400 women have registered in the small wild fown of firston and each day they troop into the hegister's office the Town therk's in coveys, looking very near pretty, and rosy-checked, and all chattering at once like marpies. They swoop down on that bashful official sitk dreases aflutier and bonnet riotons flying, with the breezy alacity and confidence of a flock of swallows. Most of them are young women, who, apparently have not confidence of a flock of swallows. Most of them are young women, who, apparently have not considered the first of the Christian Church, flow T. J. Color, and they seem to regard the school said frage innovation as a least of the excitating failed of a fark. They all want to be excitated at once, viewing the registry performance, evitently, as something particularly swful, and when the clerk has wound up his registry. lively style in which they are trotting down

business in each instance, they ask with little air of disappointment. "Is that all?"

In the little village of Poquonnoe in Groton, two indies walked two miles in the rain to the Town Clerk's office the other day, registered their names in his book tripped out of the office triumphantly, and went home alout. Evidently the women of Groton intend to make their political influence felt in the approaching election. On the other hand, in the adjoining town of Stonington scarcely a baker's dozen of women have registered.

POPULAR EDUCATION IN FOCALISE. Frank Damrosch's Music Classes Among New York's Plain People.

If Mr. Frank Damrosch were not such a busy man he would probably stop now and then and congratulate himself. As it is, other people do that for him while he goes busily ahead and earns more congratulations. A year ago Mr. Damrosch conceived the idea

of developing the musical instincts of the un-cultured masses of New York. People didn't congratulate him then on his plan. Some scoffed at it. Others, knowing that he was a busy man, asked him why he wanted to do it. All shook their heads over the prospects of To the "why" of his friends Mr. Damrosch

said that he wanted to give the power of nav-ing pleasure to people to whom it mostly was denied. A person who can sing has always a resource. Sometimes it is not all that could be desired by his neighbors. Well, then, give his neighbors the same weapon. Mr. Damrosch wanted to teach. oh! ever so many peopie who could not sing anything but "Annie Rooney" or "Ta-ra-ra" or "The Bowery" how to read music, so that they could enlarge their repertoires as much as their ability to get hold of the music would permit.

And the wiseacres shook their heads!

But, after the Damrosch manner, the woulde be teacher went right ahead. He knew Mr. Edward King, a workingman, but one who had helped himself and likes to help others. He. with Messra. Paulding and Stover, also workingmen, announced the new scheme in various quarters and asked those wishing to join the classes to attend a meeting at the rooms of the Working Women's Club in Clinton place. The night of the meeting came. So did the people-

classes to attend a meeting at the rooms of the Working Women's Club in Clinton place. The night of the meeting came. So did the peoplemore and more of them—until they overflowed the rooms, and Mr. Damrosch had to address two meetings, one in the building, another in the street.

He explained his purposes, gave them time to think the thing over, and called another meeting a week later. This was to be held in one of the smaller halls at Cooper Union. Again there was an overflow and Mr. Damrosch talked to two meetings in true revival fashion. About 800 names were enrolled that day. Two other classes were organized later, one in East Eighty-sixth street and another in Jefferson atreet, and about 1,000 pupils attended these three classes.

Thirty lessons were given on successive Sunday afternoons. The only charge made to pupils was ten cents a lesson; that is, for lessons at which pupils were present. Sight reading was taught, and at no time did the pupils have the aid of any instrument. Near the close of the season the most distinguished musicians in the city attended some of the lessons, and came away marveiling. Here was a crowd of uneducated young people, of all nationalities, English, German. French, Italian, Bussian, Jewish, and colored, working earnestly and harmoniously and successfully in the study of one of the essentially finer arts.

No effort was made to discover exceptional voices and develop them. Mr. Damrosch did not want to have any feeling of inequality among the pupils, and although he got to recognize some of the better voices, he never made any distinction between them and others in his instruction. At the end of last year's season the classes gave a concert in Music Hall. By this time they were able to sing portions of the oratorios and also various four-part songs. They covered themselves and their conductor with glory, and the first year of the free singing classes, elosed with perfect satisfaction among the members and \$1,500 in the treasure.

Mr. Damrosch has hardly decided what will be ca

DICTATING TO THE TYPEWRITER. A Chapter from the Eurly Experience of a Man Who Tried It.

"When I first began dictating to a typewriter." said a man who writes for the papers, "I thought that I must dictate all the punctu-ation complete, and my dictation ran some-

"Young Adolphus von Gwilt leaned back upon the blue plush seat of the palace car and looked out upon the fleeting panorama period He had loved the fair Adeline Otville comma and she loved him comma but the old man had kicked semicolon that is comma you understand comma he had not actually kicked Adplphus comma but he had kicked figurativespeaking semicolon and the disconsolate Adolphus was now travelling to assuage his grief semicolon he was on his way to the World's Fair period paragraph

"Just now he felt hungry semiocoln thanks to youth and good health his appetite never deserted him period So Adolphus went forward into the dining car to breakfast period no semicolon and he ate a good square meal comma as he generally did semicolon and then he went back to his section in the sleeper

comma as he generally did semicolon and then he went back to his section in the sleeper period paragraph

As he entered the car he saw something that made him almost doubt his eyesignt period no semicolon it was the form of Adeline Otvillo period. And she was in the next section back of his comma and had been ever aince the train started comma and he hadn't known it which was not very remarkable comma after all comma for the train had started very late the night before comma. And he had not come aboard until the last minute period. It seems that Adeline that is I mean Miss Otville was travelling for her health comma too period. She comma like Adolphus comma had been very much torn up by this misappreciation of Adolphus comma like Adolphus comma had been very much torn up by this misappreciation of Adolphus on the part of the old man comma and her father had thought that it would be a good thing for her to travel semicolon and by the commonest accident in the world she and Adolphus had met on this train semicolon it was just one of those things that happen every day comma but it did not strike those young people in that commonidates way semicolon to them it was the most delightful thing they had ever heard of period paragraph.

"Quote Adolphus scarre-mark close quote cried Adolphus scarre-mark close quote cried Adolphus comma hurrying forward to meet her semicolon and then they sat down together and looked out at the flying panorama comma of more strictly speaking comma. I fancy they hooked at the fleeting panorama in each other's eyes jeriod. And then they sat down together and looked out at the flying panorama on more strictly speaking comma. I fancy they hooked at the fleeting panorama in each other's eyes period. And then they set about seeing if they sould not in some way fix things up with the old man period. Quote You know comma Adolphus close quote semicolon but comma doar comma pour shall never marry Adolphus close single quote semicolon but comma doar comma and Adolphus followed had been the semicolon

It seems that the old man was at that minute in the smoking room taking a cigar after breaking to comma and Adolphus followed had breaking to comma and Adolphus followed had boldly nerical The old man gave him the grand had at lirst comma, but Adolphus was persistent comma and finally be got the old man, I guess you'd better make that gettleman, out into the car where Adeline was sitting period. He was not proof against the combined attack of the yours people comes and it need only be added that at last he can ented to make them happy semicolon and so this trip which had begun in grief comma ended in joy semicolon when they got to the cage they were married period. That's all he cages they were married period. That's all he cases are indicate the paragraphs: that if I diches intelligently the typewriter would do the resultant.